Power Produced by West Bengal State Electricity Board

1975. SHRI RATNA BAHADUR RAI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of power produced by the West Bengal State Electricity Board during the last five years;

(b) what is the power generating capacity of various projects in West Bengal; and

(c) what is the difference between the demand and supply of power in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The energy generation in West Bengal State Electricity Board during 1986-87 to 1990-91 is as under:—

Year	Generation (Million Units)
1986-87	3883
1987-88	3580
1988-89	3354
1989-90	3222
1990-91	2836

(b) The present installed generating capacity in West Bengal is as under:—

Power Station	Generating Capacity (MW)
Bandel	530
Santhaldih	480
Gas Turbines	60
Kolaghat	840
Durgapur Project Ltd.	390
Small Hydro	41.3
Mulajore	110
New Cossipore	130
Titaghar	240
Southern Repl.	135
Kasba G.T.	40
Farakka STPS	630

(c) During the period April, 1991—January, 1992, the energy requirement in West Bengal was 9335 million units against which the availability was 8474 million units.

Renovation and Furnishing of DESU Offices

1976. SHRI N.E. BALARAM: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the offices of General Manager and some Assistant General Manager's of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, Nehru Place, New Delhi were renovated and fully furnished;

(b) if so, the details thereof and amount spent on each office;

(c) whether these offices are entitled to have such furnishings;

(d) whether General Manager, DESU has been provided with a telephone in his car; and

(e) whether this is necessary inspite of the fact that Government has called for economy and austerity measure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (e) The Headquarters of DESU were shifted for Shakti Sadan, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi to Nehru Place in 1989 and furnitures already provided to the General Manager and the Additional General Managers at Shakti Sadan was transferred to Nehru Place for these officers. DESU has not renovated or furnished the offices of its General Manager and the Additional General Managers recently. A Mobile Radio telephone has been provided in the official car of the General Manager, DESU to meet the operational necessity of maintaining reliable power supply in the National Capital.

Thermal Electric Station at Kalakot in J and K

1977. SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Thermal Electric Station at Kalakot in J and K;

(b) if so, what is its installed capacity and how much electricity is actually being generated there; and

(c) if the actual production is less than the installed capacity, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c) Kalakot Thermal Power Station in Jammu and Kashmir, having an installed capacity of 22.5 MW, has been closed down for technical reasons.

Pilferage / Leakage of Electricity in the Country

1978. SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 188 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25th February, 1992 and state:

(a) what has been the average pilferage / leakage of electricity State-wise in the country during the year 1989 to 1991;

(b) which state has the highest rate of pilferage and what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the value of the pilferage in money terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c) The Transmission and Distribution (T & D) losses of electricity in the country during the years 1988-89 to 1990-91 are given below:—

Year	Percentage (C) T & D Loss
1988-89	22.31
1989-90	22.88
1990-91	22.90

A statement showing the details of these losses in various State Electricity Boards during these years is annexed (*See* below). The T & D losses include losses due to transmission, transformation, distribution, metering error, defective meters and pilferage of energy, etc. Thus it is difficult to segregate the component of loss due to pilferage / leakage of electricity.

Statement

Percentage Transformation, Transmission & Distribution Losses (Including Commercial Losses such as Pilferage etc.) in State Electricity Boards

Region	State Elecy. Board	1988-89	1989-90	1989-91
NORTHERN REGION	1. Haryana	26.62	29.19	27.59
	2. Himachal Pradesh	22.08	18.74	17.51
	3. Jammu & Kashmir	41.46	49.46	46.16
	4. Punjab	18.32	18.09	19.00
	5. Rajasthan	25.34	24.39	24.89
	6. Uttar Pradesh	27.41	26.10	26.08
WESTERN REGION	1. Gujarat	19.61	22.09	22.05
	2. Madhya Pradesh	22.07	19.48	18.76
	3. Maharashtra	15.77	17.60	15.52
	4. Goa	25.61	25.22	24.58
SOUTHERN REGION	1. Andhra Pradesh	19.35	20.20	19.60
	2. Karnataka	21.29	20.48	19.60
	3. Kerala	25.23	22.54	21.02
	4. Tamil Nadu	17.66	18.51	18.40
EASTERN REGION	1. Bihar	23.96	21.50	21.00
	2. Orissa	27.52	23.96	23.00
	3. Sikkim	21.38	23.36	22.92
	4. West Bengal	23.23	22.69	21.90